

Pathocerus Wagneri, sp. n.

Elongatus, pallide piceus, nitidus; thorace disco sat planato, sat crebre evidenter punctato, lateribus impressis, confertim subtilius punctatis; elytris crebre sat fortiter punctatis, quadricostatis, singulo ad apicem spina brevi armato; pectore fulvo-pubescenti. Long. 30 mm.

Hab. Rio Janeiro, Cerra das Organas (*E. R. Wagner*).

The antennæ have the two basal joints shining, the rest are entirely dull; the eleventh joint is one third the length of the whole antenna, compressed, curved; the branches of the preceding joints resemble the eleventh joint in form, but diminish gradually in length from the ninth to the third. The thorax is rather flat on the disk, impressed at the base, moderately closely punctured; the sides slope away from the disk and are densely and more finely punctured; the reflexed margins, however, are smooth. The elytra are slightly dilated below the shoulders, rather closely and strongly punctured, and towards the sides and apex obliquely rugulose.

LXVII.—*Descriptions of Seventeen new Genera of Ichneumonidæ from India and One from Australia.* By P. CAMERON.

[Concluded from p. 487.]

MYERMO, gen. nov.

Hind coxæ with a stout tooth on the underside at the apex. Mandibles with one longish apical tooth. Clypeus convex, separated from the face. Antennæ slightly dilated towards the apex. Scutellum flat. Median segment completely areolated, its spiracles linear, not greatly elongated. Areolet large, 5-angled, wide at the top. Legs of normal size, the tarsi thickly spinose. Abdomen with seven segments, the apical large, uniformly projecting above and at the sides, its apex sharply pointed; the petiolar spiracles placed on the middle of the postpetiole; the ventral keel on the second and third segments only.

The suture separating the clypeus from the face is wide and shallow; the labrum is hidden, the occiput is margined. Legs stout; the tarsi spinose; the tooth on the hinder coxæ is large, is placed on the apex, and is rounded behind on the

side nearest the trochanters. The postpetiole is broad, somewhat as in the *Platyuri*; the apical segment of the abdomen is not quite so bluntly pointed as in the *Amblypygi*, but blunter than in the *Oxygygi*; it is large, fully two thirds the length of the penultimate; the ovipositor projects.

This genus seems to be intermediate in some respects between the *Amblypygi* and the *Oxygygi*; the apex of the abdomen is not quite so bluntly pointed as in the typical *Amblyteles*, but it is fully developed as in that genus; the antennæ are pretty much as in the *Joppina*. Its nearest ally is perhaps *Setanta* of the genera having the mandibles with only one apical tooth. *Setanta* may be known from it by the labrum being visible, by the apex of the mandibles being blunter, by the occiput not being so deeply excavated; the abdomen is longer, being fully twice the length of the thorax, whereas in *Setanta* it is not much longer than it; the apex of the femora does not reach to the apex of the third segment, while in *Setanta* the femora reach beyond the sixth.

Of the four Nearctic and Palearctic genera of Heresiarchini, *Plagiotrypes*, Ashm., may be known from it by the large head, strongly concave behind the temples, the "cheeks full, buccate," and the metathorax bidentate; *Heresiarches* has the metathoracic areola semicircular, smooth, and shining, and the gastrocœli are linear and placed longitudinally; *Rhexidermus* has the scutellum margined laterally to beyond the middle, and the thyridia occupy the entire breadth; and *Stenodontus* has the metathoracic, basal, and lateral areas confluent. Characteristic is the stout tooth on the posterior coxæ.

Myermo rufipes, sp. n.

Niger, albo-maculatus; pedibus ferrugineis, coxis, trochanteribus tarsisque nigris, basi coxarum alba; alis fere hyalinis, stigmatibus testaceo, nervis fuscis. ♀.

Long. 13 mm.

Antennæ black, the seventh to eighteenth joints of the flagellum white, the apex of the flagellum fuscous, slightly compressed, and distinctly narrowed. Head black; the sides of the clypeus, the inner orbits (broader below than above), and the lower third of the outer broadly yellow. Face and clypeus closely and somewhat strongly punctured, the clypeus thickly covered with short silvery pubescence; the lateral foveæ large; the apex rufous; palpi yellowish, darker at the base. Thorax closely punctured; a line on the pronotum, extending from near the base to the apex, two small somewhat ovate marks in the middle of the mesonotum, the

scutellum, postscutellum, a large mark on the metapleuræ behind the spiracles and reaching to and enclosing the spines, the tubercles, and a square mark (smaller than the one on the metapleuræ) on the base of the mesopleuræ on the lower side, yellow; the apex of the propleuræ closely longitudinally striated in the middle; the metanotum closely rugosely punctured; the sides on the apical slope stoutly irregularly reticulated; the supramedian area is large, wider than long; the sides at the base rounded, the apex transverse; the base of the posterior median area is closely reticulated, the apex more strongly, irregularly, transversely striated. Legs rufous; the coxæ and trochanters black; the knees are black and the tarsi also, except the anterior at the base; the anterior femora and tibiæ are tinged with yellow in front; the calcaria dark rufous. Wings hyaline, their basal half with a distinct fulvous tinge; the stigma and nervures testaceous; the areolet 5-angled, at the top it is one third the length of the bottom; the recurrent nervure is received shortly beyond the middle. Abdomen black, the apex of the petiole and a large mark on the sides of all the segments at the apex yellow; petiole smooth and shining, except a shagreened space on the base of the postpetiole; the second and third segments are minutely and closely punctured; the basal slope of the gastrocœli bears stout curved striæ.

FILEANTA, gen. nov.

Mandibles without teeth, becoming gradually narrowed to the apex, which is rounded. Clypeus not separated by a suture from the face, which is flat; the apex of the clypeus transverse, foveate at the sides above. Occiput sharply margined. Scutellum roundly convex, not carinate. Median segment completely areolated. Spiracles linear. Abdomen bluntly rounded at the apex, the ventral keel extending to the apex of the fourth segment; there are seven segments. Legs, and especially the posterior, long, the tarsi spinose. Wings as in *Ichneumon*. Antennæ long, serrate towards the apex. Labrum hidden. Gastrocœli shallow. Head largely developed behind the eyes and sharply and obliquely narrowed there.

The legs, and especially the hinder pair, are longer than usual; the apex of the hinder femora reaches to the end of the third segment; the claws are long. The postscutellum is not depressed laterally at the base.

I unfortunately only know the male of this genus. In the mandibles having no teeth it agrees with the *Heresiarchini*.

From *Myermo* it may be known by the convex scutellum, by the hinder coxæ having no tooth, the head is less strongly developed behind, and the gastrocœli are smaller and shallower. The nervure on the cubital discoidal nervure is distinct; the transverse basal nervure is not interstitial; the areolet is 5-angled and narrowed at the top; the last ventral segment is nearly as long as the penultimate and is well developed all round; the areola on the metathorax is wider than long, is rugose and angled where the keels are received; all the areæ are clearly separated and there is no lateral tooth. The occiput is transverse, in which respect it differs from *Myermo*; the ocelli are placed well back, the hinder behind the eyes.

Fileanta balteata, sp. n.

Nigra; antennis fulvis, ore, facie, mandibulis, palpis, linea pronoti, scutello, pedibus anterioribus, abdominisque segmentis late, flavis; femoribus tibiisque posticis rufis; alis fulvo-hyalinis, stigmatibus testaceo. ♂.

Long. 15 mm.

Hab. Simla.

Antennæ fulvous, distinctly tapering and darker towards the apex; the scape yellow, closely punctured. Face and clypeus strongly punctured, sparsely haired; the apex of the clypeus smooth, transverse, the sides rounded; the labrum not visible. Mandibles and palpi yellow, the base of the mandibles punctured; the apex black, indistinctly bidentate; the lower part of the head next to the mandibles with a distinct leaf-like projecting border and clearly separated from and at a lower level than the lower outer orbits, which are margined; the vertex punctured, the front transversely striated. Thorax black; the edge of the pronotum, the tegulæ, and scutellum yellow. Mesonotum closely and strongly punctured, thickly covered with short blackish hair; the parapsidal furrows not indicated, the middle lobe not defined. Scutellum roundly raised, shining, smooth, almost glabrous, the sides not carinate, the depression at its base of equal width throughout, narrow, smooth, and shining. Postscutellum closely shining, depressed at the base, the sides of the depression keeled. Median segment rugosely punctured; the basal area as long as the posterior median, which is wider than long; the sides at the base and apex slightly and obliquely narrowed; the lateral basal area are open on the outer side and are more strongly and more distinctly punctured than the middle; the apex of the segment is transversely rugosely punctured; the keels bounding the posterior median area are indistinct; the

teeth are blunt; the spiracular area rugosely punctured. The upper part of the propleuræ shining, bearing large distinctly separated punctures, the lower closely rugosely punctured, the lower edge yellow; there is an upper yellow line on the base and apex and an interrupted one in the centre. Mesopleuræ closely, strongly, and uniformly punctured; the basal keel yellowish on the underside; the apical depression crenulated; the tubercles elongate, yellow. The four anterior legs entirely lemon-yellow; the hinder coxæ black, punctured; the trochanters yellow; the femora rufous; the basal half of the tibiæ yellowish, the apical rufous, darker towards the apex; the tarsi yellowish. Wings fulvo-hyaline, the stigma fulvous, the nervures darker; the areolet narrowed at the top, being there in width not one half of the length of the space bounded by the first transverse cubital and the recurrent nervures. Petiole entirely black, the apex in the centre raised, shining, closely longitudinally striated, the depressed sides finely, closely, obliquely striated. The second and third segments closely punctured, the gastrocœli shallow except on the outer side; the base with a few stout keels; the second, third, and fourth segments are broadly yellow at the base; the apical segments are dull ferruginous, the basal ventral segments yellow, the others more or less blackish.

PŒCILOCRYPTUS, gen. nov.

Antennæ longish, the apical third distinctly thickened; the first three joints of the flagellum much lengthened. Parapsidal furrows distinct, reaching beyond the middle. Scutellum not much raised, its sides not keeled. Post-scutellum largely depressed on either side at the base. Median segment completely areolated; there are three rows of areæ, the central area is square; the segment is smooth and shining; the spiracles large, elliptical, behind them is a large curved keel which forms an area; in all there are eight areæ on the segment. Pterostigma large; the transverse basal nervure is interstitial or nearly so; the areolet is elongated, narrow, of equal width at base and apex; the cubito-discal nervure is slightly angled near the middle, where there is an indication of a stump of a vein; the apical abscissa of the radius is straight and oblique; the transverse median nervure in the hind wings is not broken, the subdiscoidal nervure being entirely absent. Legs stout, rather short, the claws simple. Abdomen smooth and shining; the petiole is not much dilated towards the apex and is slightly curved; the spiracles are placed shortly beyond the middle; there are

no gastrocoeli or transverse depressions; the last segment is largely developed all round; the ovipositor is elongate.

The eyes are large and converge slightly above; the malar space is moderately large; the clypeus is separated from the face by a curved suture; the face is flat; the apex of the clypeus is depressed, clearly separated, and rounded. Mandibles bidentate. The mesosternum is largely, deeply, and triangularly depressed at the apex; there is a distinct longitudinal furrow on the lower side of the mesopleuræ. The head is narrower than the thorax; it is not much developed behind the eyes; the occiput is not quite transverse. The last dorsal segment is semicircularly depressed at the base; the metathorax is not produced beyond the insertion of the hind coxæ.

This genus is somewhat isolated and may, for the present, be placed in the Phygadeuonini; but it does not appear to have any near relationship with any known genus. Its characteristic features are the long semiclavate antennæ, the distinct parapsidal furrows, areolated metathorax, longish narrow areolet, and obsolete subdiscoidal nervure in hind wings. It has the appearance of a *Zanthopimpla*. The spiracles are placed further back (nearer the middle) than usual with the Cryptina, but not between the middle and the ase as with the Pimplides.

Pecilocryptus nigromaculatus, sp. n.

Fulvus, late nigro-maculatus; pedibus flavis; coxis femoribusque posticis nigro-maculatis; alis hyalinis, nervis stigmatæque nigris. ♀.

Long. 9-10 mm.; terebra 5-6 mm.

Hab. Australia.

Antennæ black. Head smooth, shining, and bare; the centre of the face bordered by two shallow furrows. Mandibular teeth black. On the basal two thirds of the middle of the mesonotum is a large black line, which is somewhat dilated at the base and apex; there is a shorter broader mark close to the tegulæ, and the apex, with the scutellar depression, is black. The basal three areas of the median segment are broadly black. Pleuræ smooth, bare, and shining; the middle of the mesopleuræ is roundly raised and bordered by shallow furrows above and below; the furrow over the mesosternum is wide and smooth. The basal three areas on the median segment are wider than long, the middle three almost square; the middle apical is slightly and gradually narrowed towards the apex. The base of the hinder coxæ is

marked with a roundish black spot; the hinder femora have a large black mark on the inner and outer sides near the apex. The extreme base of the petiole is black; there is a large mark, slightly narrowed and narrowly incised on the middle, on the base of the second, two large marks roundly narrowed on the inner side on the third and fourth, a broad line, somewhat interrupted in the middle, on the fifth, a narrower, straight, complete line on the sixth, and a mark, rounded at the apex, on the seventh, black. The wings are clear hyaline and brightly iridescent; the stigma and nervures are deep black; the recurrent nervure has a sharply oblique slope towards the apex of the wing, and is received near the apex of the basal third of the areolet.

The recurrent nervure having an oblique slope is probably a characteristic feature with this genus. The radial cellule is deeper in the middle compared with its length than in *Cryptus* or *Phygadeuon*.

The Genus Labium, Brullé.

This genus was founded by Brullé in 1846 on a male insect from New Guinea (Hymén. iv. p. 316). It was placed by Brullé next to *Tryphon*, and does not appear to have been noticed by any subsequent author. I have in my collection a male from Australia which agrees in the main with the generic description of the French writer. The genus cannot be placed in the Tryphonides; if anywhere, it should be placed in a tribe of the Ichneumoninæ either as a separate tribe or as an aberrant member of the Joppini. It has the metanotal characters of the latter, and agrees with that tribe more particularly in having a depression between the metanotum and the postscutellum, and in the areola being confluent with the petiolar area. It differs, however, from the Joppini and from the Ichneumonini in the male antennæ not being long, slender, and more or less serrate, but short, stout, almost clavate, and not like the usual male antennæ at all. Noteworthy is the large projecting labrum; the postpetiole is not so clearly separated as it is in most Joppini, but this is a point in which that tribe shows some variety. The spiracles are certainly placed nearer the middle than in *Joppa*. The recurrent nervure is peculiar from its being sharply angled backwards in the middle and from being interstitial. In view of so little being known of the genus, and as Brullé's description omits many important peculiarities, I have ventured to give a detailed description of the genus:—

♂. Antennæ short, not much longer than the abdomen, stout, becoming perceptibly thickened towards the apex; the basal

three joints of the flagellum elongate, distinctly longer than broad and becoming successively shorter, the last one is conical and longer than broad; the intermediate joints are short, broader than long. Head obliquely narrowed behind the eyes; the occiput margined. Eyes reaching to the clypeal foveæ; the malar space as long as the scape of the antennæ. Face flat; the clypeus is more roundly convex; the foveæ deep; the apex of the clypeus is broadly rounded. Labrum largely projecting, nearly as long as the clypeus; its apex is rounded. Mandibles ending in a rather large somewhat triangular tooth; the subapical tooth is blunt and does not project. The middle of the mesonotum is raised at the base, but there are no parapsidal furrows. Scutellum roundly convex, large; its basal depression large and deep. Postscutellum roundly convex. Median segment obliquely depressed at the base, so that there is a hollow behind the postscutellum; it is regularly areolated, except that the basal two central areas are confluent; the spiracles are long, curved, and rounded at the base and apex. There is no suture separating the mesopleuræ from the mesosternum. Legs stout; the hinder femora are much thicker than the others; the hinder coxæ are large, their apical half is roundly dilated; the basal joint of the hinder trochanters is much larger than the other and is almost transverse at the apex, its inner side is broadly rounded; the outer joint is long and becomes gradually narrowed towards the base. The calcaria are short; the tarsi spinose; the claws are long, bare, and curved. Areolet 4-angled, the top half the length of the bottom; the recurrent nervure is angled backwards in the middle; the upper and lower parts have a straight oblique slope and form a sharp angle; there is no stump of a nervure on the disco-cubital nervure; the transverse basal nervure is interstitial; in the hind wings the subdiscoidal nervure issues from halfway between the middle and the bottom. Petiole longer than the second segment; the apical part becomes obliquely and gradually widened towards the apex from the stigmas, which are placed shortly behind the middle; above it forms a broad curve. There are eight abdominal segments; except the basal two they are all broader than long; there are no gastrocœli; the ventral fold is large and extends to the fifth segment; the last segment is short, broad, and transverse at the apex.

Labium ferrugineum, sp. n.

Ferrugineum, facie, clypeo, labro, coxis trochanteribusque flavis; alis hyalinis, nervis stigmatæque nigris. ♂.

Long. 10 mm.

Scape of antennæ pale yellow beneath; the flagellum black, the apical half brownish beneath. Face, clypeus, and labrum smooth and shining, the middle sparsely and minutely punctured. Mandibles black towards the apex. Front and vertex smooth. Pro- and mesothorax smooth and shining; the scutellum is yellow, except in the middle at the base. The base, upper part, and centre of the median segment smooth and shining, the rest rugosely punctured; the posterior median area becomes gradually narrowed from the base to the apex and is keeled down the middle. Pro- and mesopleuræ smooth and shining; the tubercles are large and pale yellow, and there is a yellow mark below them; the upper half of the metapleuræ is smooth, the rest closely and distinctly punctured. Legs coloured like the body, except that the four anterior are more or less pale yellow in front; the hinder tarsi are black towards the apex, as are also the hinder tibiæ. Wings clear hyaline, the stigma and nervures black. Abdomen smooth and shining; the ventral fold pale yellow.

LXVIII.—*Rhynchotal Notes*.—X. Heteroptera:
Fam. Lygæidæ. By W. L. DISTANT.

THE present contribution relates to the subfamily Lygæinæ as contained in the collection of the British Museum, with a revision of Walker's determinations in this group. All further study strengthens the opinion that when Walker's types are obtainable his species (if valid) should stand; but his descriptions are often so imperfect—as they are especially in this family—that where the types are not to be found such descriptions should be considered as non-existent, a course not necessarily harsh when the vast synonymy already created is realized and the loose location of the species is remembered.

LYGÆINÆ.

Genus ASTACOPS.

Astacops dorycus.

Astacops dorycus, Boisd. Voy. Astrol., Ent. ii. p. 638, pl. xi. fig. 16 (1835).

Serimetha spurcata, Walk. Cat. Het. iv. p. 147. n. 11 (1871).

Astacops fascicollis.

Serimetha fascicollis, Walk. Cat. Het. iv. p. 147. n. 12 (1871).

Astacops delineatus, Walk. *loc. cit.* v. p. 35. n. 10 (1872).

Astacops spinipes, Walk. *loc. cit.* p. 36. n. 11.